

MAINE FARMER

AND JOURNAL OF THE USEFUL ARTS.

BY MARCIAN SEAVEY.]

"Our Home, Our Country, and Our Brother Man."

[E. HOLMES, Editor.]

Vol VI.

Winthrop, (Maine,) Tuesday, January 29, 1839.

No. 51.

THE FARMER.

WINTHROP, TUESDAY MORNING, JAN. 29, 1839.

PRODUCE OF THREE ACRES OF LAND.

We have been politely favored by Mr Dudley of Lyman, county of York, with the following statement of a crop which he took from three acres of land last fall.

It proves that old York County is not so far behind the spirit and improvements of the day, as some other parts of the State which we could name. This land is a sandy loam, and had been mowed for five successive years. After taking the hay from it in the summer of 1837, he ploughed it. In the spring of 1838 he put upon it seventy loads of good compost manure, and planted it with corn, beans, potatoes, ruta бага and pumpkins.

In the fall, he gathered 150 bushels of good sound ears of Indian corn, which would make 75 bushels of shelled corn; 7 bushels of beans; 135 bushels of potatoes; 305 bushels of ruta бага; 2 cords of pumpkins, and fodder from corn and ruta бага tops, equal to one ton of hay. The worth of this crop may be fairly estimated as follows.

Cr. By 150 bu. of ears corn,	\$75.00
7 bu. of beans,	10.50
135 bu. potatoes,	40.00
305 bu. of ruta бага,	91.50
2 cords of pumpkins,	6.00
1 ton fodder,	10.00
	\$233.00

Cost of production as follows,

Dr. To labor, including ploughing and harvesting,	\$40.00
70 loads of compost,	70.00
Seed,	4.00
	\$114.00

Balance, \$119.00

Leaving a net profit of One hundred and nineteen dollars.

We have not reckoned in the taxes, nor the interest of the money on cost of the land and expenditures, but then on the other hand, it will be perceived that we have not said any thing of the balance of the manure still in the soil, and ready to push forward another crop. We have no doubt, although we do not know how retentive the soil may be of manure, or how easily it may part with it, there being much difference in soils in this respect, but we have no doubt that the manure put on will be felt through six successive crops. But suppose we put the taxes and interest and benefit to the present crop against one half of the manure. We have then one half of it yet on hand, which is \$35.00; deduct this from 114 dollars the cost, reduces it to 79 dollars, and raises the net profits thirty-five dollars more, or 154 dollars net profit from three acres of land! What better investment does a man want than this?

Would it be an unfair mode of reckoning the value of this land by the amount of interest which it pays at 6 per cent? One hundred and fifty-four dollars, if we mistake not, is the interest of \$2566.66, or \$855.52 cents per acre. How many acres

there are in the State of Maine which may very easily be made to afford the interest of this sum in the shape of net profits; and what a vast change it would make in the appearance and prospects of our State and the welfare of the people, if every farmer would put only three acres of his farm in a proper condition to do as well.

IMPROVEMENT IN FENCE.

Mr Dudley has also adopted some improvements in making fence, which ought to be more generally known, and when known, we doubt not will be generally practiced wherever the kind of material which he uses can be obtained.

He first threw up a ridge or embankment by digging on each side of the line of the fence, and throwing the earth together between the ditches from which it was taken. This he raised two feet high and turfed it over. He then obtained stone posts four feet long. Any stone that will split, and afford a piece of this length, will answer the purpose. These he set into the embankment two feet deep, and ten or twelve feet apart. He then took two boards of the proper length to reach from post to post, and eight inches wide; also a strip of board four or five inches wide and two feet long for a cleat to go up and down the post, and cover the ends of the boards. He then nailed the bottom board to this cleat, and placed them against the post. Then put the top board in its place between the cleat and the post, but did not nail it. To keep them in its place he then took a common nail rod, placed it around the post and cleat, between the two boards and bending it tightly around the post, and hooked its ends strongly together by the hammer or a pair of strong nippers. If pieces of the stone be struck off by the hammer at the corners where the iron rod goes round it, the rod will settle into the notches thus made, and gripe so firmly that the upper boards will remain in their places, without being nailed at all. The land being a sandy loam, does not heave by the frost, and he thus has a durable, neat and economical fence. There are many places where stone posts can be obtained at a fair price, and in such places this kind of fence cannot fail to come into general use.

MEMORIAL ON THE MANUFACTURE OF SUGAR BEET.

We are indebted to the Hon. Geo. Evans, for the memorial of C. L. Heishman, on the manufacture of Sugar Beet, which gives, in a few pages, much valuable matter upon this subject. The new process of drying the beet, and then using it for sugar manufacture is described, and the whole process rendered plain and simple. We shall publish it soon.

Saucy as a white man.—The Editor of the Northampton Courier, has effrontery to quiz an article of ours, thus

Keep your Pigs warm.—A humane man, writing on the subject of animal comforts, heads his cogitations with the above line. What in the world does the fellow want? Does he want Swine to be dressed in flannel petticoats, or jackets and trousers? Or is it only clean straw and a barn floor for which he petitions?

We would put him in jacket and trousers, and let him Edit the Courier.

In the wrong Jacket.—The December cover of the American Silk Grower, by Ward, Cheney & Brothers, came to us the other day enclosing the October number. How is this friend Cheneys? Do you suppose we never look under the cover of your monthly? None of your "Yankee tricks" on us.

ORIGINAL COMMUNICATIONS.

STATEMENT ON SILK.

MR EDITOR:—Sir. In answer to the request in the Maine Farmer of the 1st of Jan. relating to the Manufacture of Silk in my family. I will state that we made 22 1-2 knots on the common Reel from 540 Cocoons, a sample of which you have in your office.—It is the opinion of Mrs. Herrick that two hands with occasionally the third about catching up the ends, will with ease spin six skeins a day reeled on the common reel, and before it is doubled and twisted. The past season she and her daughter, with a little help of the third hand, after clearing away the breakfast table, spun five skeins and quit before night.

A few hints more relating to the manufacture may be useful. Bore two holes directly abreast in the frame in which the ring is suspended (as you directed) to receive the shank of the patent heads to double from, lay a wet cloth across the two spindles to prevent the thread from coming off too easily, and double and twist from them as you stated. This method Mrs. Herrick prefers to reeling two lots on the Clock reel, and doubling from that as recommended to her. A sprig from the corn broom is as good an instrument as you can have to catch up the ends with. Frequently when you commence winding from the cocoon it will run off nubby or several fibres at a time, therefore when you get an end, wind off from the cocoon until you come to one smooth and even fibre, then lay it aside; and so continue until you have cocoons enough for a thread.

I wish those who keep the worms to try the method that I have for two years past for the worms to build their cocoons in. When I perceive the worms are about to commence rising, I take sawed clapboards or shingles and stick them up on the table or herdle in the same manner I would boards to season instead of brush-wood as recommended by most writers on the subject. The sticks between the clapboards or shingles to be 3-4 of an inch thick. The benefits to be derived from this method are these. You can take down & pick the cocoons faster, the floss will be cleaner and you can save much more of it. Try one lot of your worms in this way and I think you will be satisfied of its superiority over the course commonly pursued.

Yours with respect,
ISRAEL HERRICK.

QUESTIONS

Calculated to make us think.

No. IV.

Is public opinion any certain criterion of moral right and wrong?

Does not public opinion in every country for the time, sanction principles and views as

morally right, which are wholly otherwise in the sight of Him who judges by a holy and just standard?

Has not public opinion justified some of the greatest enormities in most countries? Did it not justify the mothers in sacrificing their children to Moloch, and more recently the Salem witchcraft?

DUTTON CORN.

MR HOLMES:—I have seen something in the *Maine Farmer*, concerning Dutton Corn, viz: that some was purchased for Dutton corn that proved not to be early.

I was last fall in the Agricultural Warehouse at Boston, on business which gave the gentleman to understand that I was from Maine. He asked me if we raised much corn? I told him we did not, the seasons were so unfavorable. Well, said he, pointing at some ears of corn hanging over head, get some of that and you will raise corn any season. Willing to improve our kind of corn, I purchased two ears, expecting if it was early in Massachusetts it would not be so early in Maine as ours by a fortnight, until it was acclimated; but I have been agreeably disappointed. In good season last spring, I planted some small corn, said to be the earliest in the country, which some had kept secret on account of having green corn first of any in the market. I likewise planted some larger corn called the Washburn corn, it is larger but very early; then I planted some of said corn from Boston, all side by side, this came up very strong, produced many ears on a stalk with eight rows of large kernels, the top stalks were very small, but to my surprise it was rather the earliest of the three and produced the heaviest crop. The name I did not inquire. But I am obliged to the gentleman for his philanthropy. Probably it is the Dutton Corn. I now send you one ear of the same.

You are at liberty to make this public or not. I would supply several with some, to get them into the use of the seed.

Minot, Dec. 8, 1839. S. CHANDLER.

A GOOD CART.

MR. HOLMES:—Every considerate farmer will make it a point to have implements of husbandry of a superior quality. Economy indeed should never be winked out of sight by the farmer; whatever may be his circumstances; but in general it will be found that those implements of husbandry that cost the most prove in the end to be the cheapest.

I have once or twice been plagued with a bad cart. I have had occasion when hauling manure to use two carts at a time and I borrowed one of a neighbor who was a pretty good farmer, but was not perfect in his management. He had snipebills, as they are called, of wood and they would sometimes break. The top rails of the cart body were always loose; the side and bottom boards were not thoroughly nailed and would often get loose. The borrower is generally thought to be under obligation to the lender, but in one case at least I was the loser. I commenced hauling manure in the morning; hired two hands to shovel the manure. The first load of manure I hauled with the cart aforesaid. When lifting up the cart body to unload, the near snipebill broke and I was under the necessity of leaving the whole load in a single heap. I then went to the house for an axe, then to an elm tree some distance off to get a new snipebill, then I called one of my hired men to assist me in lifting the cart-body to put in the snipebill. The next load I hauled

with the said cart when unloading I pulled up both raves, one side board fell down and the bottom boards flew up; being in a desperate hurry I commenced making repairs and having no hammer at hand, I used my hoe which cost one dollar, and broke it, and was under necessity to go and borrow another. The next two loads I hauled with the cart aforesaid I escaped without accidents but the next load I broke the snipebill on the off side and it required the same time and assistance to make repairs as before. As I was frequently under the necessity of borrowing this man's cart, I often urged upon him the importance of getting a pair of iron snipebills, but to no purpose; he continued his snipebills of wood year after year, and often have I seen this man when using his cart, break a snipebill and halloo to his hired men, I have broke another snipebill, and I must go to the woods and get another. I sometimes offered to give him a pair of iron snipebills if he would use them and keep his cart in good repair, but all for nothing; he would have his own way of getting along cheap, but to do the man justice he has at length a pair of iron snipebills and a tolerably good cart body. Sometime ago I was about making a new cart body, and remembering how much I had suffered by the bad cart body aforesaid I resolved that an extra expense of a few shillings should not deter me from having a good one. So I procured materials of the first quality and told my workman to do his work thoroughly and not spare "cold iron"—and told him for the extra nails he used I was willing to pay. For the side board I used the widest boards I could get—made the body a little shorter than usual and I find I can unload with greater ease at the end—behind I bored a hole so that when it is necessary to slip the tail board to unload potatoes, apples, &c. with a basket, I could put in a pin to keep it in place. I have now, Mr. Editor, endeavored to show how important it is for a farmer to have a good cart. I have also tried to show how one man was penny wise and pound foolish. I will now conclude by expressing my wish that all the farmers of our State and elsewhere may be pound wise, and penny wise, enough to not only have each a first-rate cart, but to use no other but the first-rate implements of husbandry of every description; by so doing they may diminish labor and increase its power, and labor is the great lever of individual and national prosperity.

Rumford, Dec. 1839.

SELECTIONS.

PRODUCTION AND CONSUMPTION.

Considerable surprise has been manifested in various quarters, at the continued high prices of grain and other articles of food; and much ingenuity has been displayed in tracing the effect of prices to their probable causes. With some the cause is a failure of crops; others will have the high prices originate in monopoly and speculation; they have been charged upon the banks or the government; in short there is scarcely a cause capable or any effect in producing such a result, which has not been brought forward to account for present prices. While all these have had their weight in producing the effect we witness, we think the most important of the whole, the relation existing between production and consumption, has been comparatively overlooked.

Agriculture lies at the basis of all interests; the production of food being of paramount importance; but the relative prosperity of

that interest, or rather the price of agricultural productions, is depending on the demand for them among other classes of the community, such as the mechanic, commercial, or manufacturing interests. The price of provisions will usually, therefore, correspond to the relative numbers employed in these grand divisions; the first, or the farmers, being the producers; the latter, or the several classes enumerated, being the consumers. If in any community all were producers, it is clear the demand would be only that of the individual producers. If in a community all were manufacturers or mechanics, all consumers and none producers, the result may be easily imagined. If in this community, the producing class exceeded the others, provisions would be low, as the demand must of course be limited; if the consuming class preponderated, the price of provisions must rise. Partial failures in the crop; fluctuations in the money market; and other causes may aid in influencing or increasing the operation of this cause, but their effect can be but temporary, as they never exist for any length of time. On the contrary, inequality between the production and consumption, is, from the nature of the cause, more permanent, as the business and habits of large masses of men are changed slowly and at long intervals.

The prices of agricultural produce which have existed for a year or two in this country, and which appear to have excited so much surprise, we consider the natural result of a disparity between the production and the consumption, the latter exceeding the former. The producers of food, or in other words the farmers, have not increased in a ratio corresponding to that of the consumers, or the other classes above enumerated. The professional classes in our country, have increased in a greater proportion than that of the farmers, and taken with the other non-producers but consumers of food, no other result than what we witness could have been anticipated. A large proportion of the sons of farmers have chosen the other kinds of business or professions named, to that of their parents; manufactures, commerce, mechanics, the professions, and in too many instances, living by 'hook or by crook,' have been preferred to the honorable occupation of the farmer, and as a necessary consequence, the producers find themselves more and more masters of the field, and able to fix their own prices.

Farmers can never rely on themselves for support; they may from their farms produce what is absolutely necessary to eat, drink and wear; but for many of the articles that the conventional codes of society have rendered necessary to appearance and comfort, and all the principal luxuries of life, they must depend on others; and on these consumers they must rely for the sale of their surplus produce. It is the real interest of the farmer, therefore, to be satisfied with good profits on his labor, and not by charging exorbitant rates, drive so great a proportion of the other classes from their pursuits, and compel them to become farmers, as to materially change the ratio now existing between producer and consumer. Consumers are the source of prosperity to the farmer; they are the life of agriculture. In the demand consequent on general prosperity, agriculture always expands and flourishes; without such demand it is, and must be, contracted, its operations inactive, and its returns profitless. Of all classes, farmers are the most truly independent; but perfect independence is a truly Utopian dream. Dependence is a primary condition or element of society, and the last

could not exist without the first. The dependence between the producer and consumer is mutual so far as profit is concerned; and it is idle for the latter to blame the former for prices, when the remedy that alone can correct the inequality when it exists, is in his own hands; he too must become a producer. If the population engaged in commerce, in manufactures, mechanics, or the professions, could not live without the farmer, we too should remember that without their aid our business would be of little value in the production of wealth, and that their mouths are as essential an item in agricultural prosperity, as fields covered with crops, or barns bursting with plenty.—*Genesee Farmer.*

Maine Legislature.

WEDNESDAY, Jan. 16.

HOUSE.—Various petitions, orders and reports from the Senate acted upon in concurrence.

Twice Read and to-morrow assigned—Bill in addition to the several acts now in force relating to the partition of Real Estate.

Report of the Adjutant General was received laid on the table and 300 copies ordered to be printed.

Communication from the Treasurer enclosing a statement of the amount of money appropriated by the State for the Insane Hospital. On motion of Mr Kimball of Lebanon, laid on the table.

The House receded & concurred with the Senate in referring the order relating to the Kennebec Log Driving Company to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Bill providing for the election of County Commissioners &c. referred by the House to a special committee, came from the Senate referred to the committee on the Judiciary.

The House then receded, and referred the bill to the committee on the Judiciary in concurrence with the Senate.

Resolve repealing a Resolve constituting the State Treasurer an Auditor of accounts was read a second time and laid on the table.

The committee on Elections to whom were referred the certificate of Coddington Drake, Reported that said Drake was entitled to a seat. Which report was accepted and he was qualified and took his seat.

THURSDAY, Jan. 17.

SENATE. Papers from the House were disposed of in concurrence.

Mr Littlefield from the committee on the Judiciary reported a Bill regulating the duties of the Attorney General and County Attorneys in a new draft, which was laid on the table and 300 copies ordered to be printed for the use of the Legislature: Also a bill to increase the number of Judges of the Supreme Court to four, read once and Wednesday next assigned.

Passed to be engrossed—Resolve repealing a Resolve constituting the State Treasurer an auditor of accounts against the State—in favor of Amos Doane—Bill exempting certain goods and chattels from attachment—Resolve authorizing the Land Agent to exchange a Township of land with Massachusetts—Resolve for the repair of the Gun House in Turner—Bill for the limitation of Prosecutions.

THURSDAY Jan. 17.

HOUSE. Resolve in favor of H. E. Roberson—in favor of A. Davis read and referred.

Act to incorporate Thomaston Theological school read twice and to-morrow assigned.

Act additional to an act for support and regulation of Mills referred to Committee on Agriculture

Petition of B. Robbins and others in regard to license law referred.

Proceeded to vote for U. S. Senator. R. Williams, had 111.—George Evans; 63. Scattering 7. Senate concurred.

Order presented by Mr Talbot of East Machias respecting abolishing imprisonment for debt except in cases of fraud. By Mr Tyler of Newfield that a Committee be reserved to receive claims for wheat and corn bounty.

Resolve for repair of Gun House in Turner, read and assigned.

Bill limiting the power of county commissioners laid on the table by Mr Otis of St. George.

Report of Jud. Com. that Legislation on choosing time for holding election and meeting of Legislature, read and laid upon the table.

Petition of Inhabitants of New Sharon, that certain part of Mercer, may be annexed to New Sharon, was severally presented and laid on the table for the present.

FRIDAY, Jan. 18.

SENATE. Papers from the House disposed of in concurrence.

Senate joined Messrs Steward, Shaw and Bradley to the committee on claims for Wheat and Corn Bounty.

Petitions presented and referred—of John Butterfield et als, to be incorporated as the Franklin County Agricultural Society.

FRIDAY, Jan. 18.

HOUSE. Orders were passed, petitions referred, and reports accepted, in concurrence.

Bill laid on the table by Mr Otis of St. George, limiting the powers of County Commissioners, was read twice, and on motion of Mr Otis referred to a select committee.

Mr Moore of Waterville, from the committee on elections, made a report in the case of the Dover, Sebec and Bowerbank election, that John J. Lovejoy is duly and constitutionally elected, which report was accepted, and the accompanying resolve passed.

On motion of Mr Moore, Ordered, That the committee on the pay-roll make up the pay of Joseph Chase to and including this day.

Passed to be engrossed—Resolves for providing indexes to the public documents—in favor of Amos Davis, assignee of Nathaniel Haskell—for the repair of the gunhouse in Turner (\$200)—in favor of Harvey E. Robinson—in favor of the town of Lewiston—

Bill for the incorporation of Thomaston Theological Institution (Baptist) was read a third time, and on motion of Mr Sheldon, was laid on the table.

SATURDAY, Jan. 19.

SENATE. Papers from the house disposed of in concurrence.

Messrs Belcher, Comstock and Dumont, were joined to the Committee on a Bill for the limitation of the powers of County Commissioners.

Passed to be engrossed—Resolve in favor of Hannah Fogg.

Notice ordered on petition of Alex. Porter.

Finally passed—Resolve authorizing the Land Agents to exchange certain lands with Massachusetts—repealing a Resolve constituting the Treasurer auditor of accounts against the State. Adj.

SATURDAY, Jan. 19.

HOUSE. On motion of Mr Dagget of Chandler-ville, Ordered, That the Committee on Agriculture be requested to inquire into the expediency of so amending the law granting money to Agricultural Societies, to be used as premiums, that such premiums shall not be confined to the members of such Societies, but be extended to all persons (within the limits of such Society) who shall produce the best specimens.

Passed to be engrossed—Resolve in favor of Amos Doane—Bill additional to an act exempting certain goods and chattels from attachment, execution and distress.

Finally passed—Resolve repealing a Resolve constituting the State Treasurer Auditor of Accounts against the State—authorizing the Land Agent to exchange certain land with Massachusetts.

Mr Paine of Sanford, called up the Bill to incorporate the Maine Steam Navigation Company, (laid on the table a few days since); which after a long debate was amended and passed to be engrossed.

TUESDAY, Jan. 22.

SENATE. Numerous papers from the House disposed of in concurrence.

The Senate non-concurred the House in the recommitment of the Report on petition of J. C. Burnham et al. to be set off from Scarboro' to Saco and insisted on their former vote accepting the Report, granting the petitioners leave to withdraw.

Passed to be engrossed—Bill giving further time to the Ticonic Sluiceway Company to construct a Sluiceway over Ticonic Falls. Adj.

TUESDAY, Jan. 22.

HOUSE. Papers from the Senate disposed of in

concurrence.

On motion of Mr Holmes of Winthrop.

Ordered, That the friends of Education and of common Schools, be allowed permission to use the Representatives' Hall, this evening.

The Bill for the support and regulation of Mills, was read a third time, some amendments offered, and on motion of Mr Ingalls of Denmark, laid on the table, and 300 copies of the Bill together with the amendments ordered to be printed.

Mr Otis, from the Committee to deliver the Books, Papers, &c. in the possession of the late Treasurer, into the hands of the Treasurer, reported that they had transferred them agreeably to the order. Accepted.

Read once and to-morrow assigned—Resolves in favor of Samuel G. Bodfish—Bill to incorporate the proprietors of Great Works Bridge.

Passed to be engrossed—Resolve in favor of Hannah Fogg.

Mr Sheldon of Gardiner, offered the following—

Ordered, That the use of this Hall be granted to Sybil Jones (the Quakeress proacher) this evening. Mr Delesdernier moved its indefinite postponement. Mr Bradbury opposed this motion. After which the order passed.

WEDNESDAY, Jan. 23.

SENATE. Papers from the House disposed of in concurrence.

Passed to be engrossed—Resolve making appropriation of land for officers and soldiers of the Revolution, and their widows—Bill to increase the number of the Justices of the S. J. Court—additional to promote the sale and settlement of Public Lands.

—Bill additional to an act for the relief of Poor Debtors, was read once, and on motion of Mr Shaw laid on the table and 500 copies ordered to be printed.

Message from the Governor transmitting the Report of the Antiquarian Society.

The Senate adjourned to 2 o'clock this afternoon.

WEDNESDAY, Jan. 23.

HOUSE. Papers from the Senate disposed of in concurrence.

The Memorial of the School Committee of Portland, relative to a Board of Education came from the Senate referred. The House non-concurred the Senate in the reference, and laid the Memorial on the table, and 600 copies were ordered to be printed.

Report on petition of J. C. Burnham et al. to be set off from Scarboro' to Saco, granting leave to withdraw, which was recommended by the House came from the Senate, that branch non-concurring the House and insisting on its vote, whereby the Report was accepted, giving leave to withdraw to the petitioners. The House recede and concur.

Passed to be engrossed—Resolve in favor of Samuel G. Bodfish.

Order of notice granted on petition of Ira Wadleigh et al.

Finally passed—Resolve in favor of Amos Doane—in favor of the People's Bank Bangor.

The Secretary of State laid on the table a Confidential Message from the Governor;—whereupon, on motion of Mr Cole of Paris, the Galleries were cleared, the spectators on the floor of the Hall were requested to withdraw, the doors closed, and the House went into secret session upon the subject.

And when the doors were opened, the House adjourned.

The Senate then went into *secret session*, and the doors were closed to the spectators and the reporters excluded.

The doors having been opened, the Senate again proceeded to the consideration of the Bill to incorporate the Maine Steam Navigation Company, which after some debate was laid on the table.

On motion of Mr Smart, Ordered, That— with such as the House may join, be a Committee to inquire into the expediency of instructing our Senators & requesting our Representatives in Congress to use their exertions to impress on that body the importance of fortifying several important naval and military posts on the defenceless frontier of Maine. Likewise the importance of increasing our navy by the construction of steam vessels of war. Adjourned.

The proceedings of Thursday were of little importance, generally. We therefore omit them.

LEGAL.

BY MARCIAN SEAVEY.

DUTY OF SCHOOL COMMITTEE.

What is the legal course to be pursued with an obstinate scholar, who having been expelled according to the letter of the law by the superintending school committee, who refuses to take his books & leave the school?

H.

The law makes it the duty of superintending school committees to see that the schools in their towns are properly conducted, and in order to enable them to preserve order in the schools they are authorized to expel disorderly and turbulent scholars; and inasmuch as the law requires them to do this duty, it authorizes them to use force enough to execute it. Therefore if a boy refuses to leave the school after being properly admonished to do so, they can legally exert force enough to compel him to leave.

GRAVE YARDS.

1. Within one year after the passage of this Act, (February 25, 1828,) each incorporated Town, Parish, or Religious Society, in this State, to which any ancient or public burying yard belongs, shall make a good substantial and durable fence around the same, and at all times thereafter, keep such fence in good and sufficient repair.

2. In case such Town Parish or Religious Society, shall refuse or neglect to erect such fence within two years from the passage of this act, and keep the same in repair thereafter, such Town, Parish or Religious Society shall forfeit and pay a fine of one hundred dollars, to be recovered by indictment in any court proper to try the same, and to be laid out and expended in erecting such fence.

3. The Selectmen of any town or the committee or Treasurer of any Parish or religious society, which shall be indicted and fined as aforesaid, shall receive and faithfully apply the sum which such Town, Parish or Religious Society may pay by virtue of this Act. And in case such Selectmen, Committee or Treasurer shall refuse or neglect to apply such fine in manner aforesaid, they shall severally be liable to pay the full amount of such fine, to be recovered by action of debt in any court proper to try the same, to the use of any person who may sue for the same.

4. Any persons, twenty-one years of age, may, by applying to a Justice of the Peace become incorporated as a body politic for the purpose of purchasing land for a burying-ground, and making and repairing the fences enclosing the same.

5. Every such body politic within one year after its organization shall make a good, substantial and durable fence around the burying ground belonging to it, and keep the same, at all times thereafter, in good and sufficient repair.

6. Every such body politic, which shall refuse or neglect to erect such fence and keep the same in repair thereafter, shall forfeit one hundred dollars to be recovered by indictment to be laid out and expended under the direction of the Selectmen of the town in which said burying ground is situated, in erecting and repairing such fence.

Sheriff's Fees.—A legal opinion has been published in the Bangor Courier, in which the writer comes to the result that fees for dollarage are not chargeable under existing laws, unless the service of the precept results in the collection of the execution.

KEN. CO. AG. SOCIETY.

REPORT

Of the Committee on Flax, Mustard Seed, Ruta Baga Seed, Hives of Bees, Honey and Hay.

Your Committee anticipated abundant materials for manufacturing a strong, smart, spicy, stinging, sweet and fragrant report.

We therefore will endeavor to report as strong, as two one fourth acres of Flax presented, the one by Mr John Kezer, Jr. and the other by Mr Turner Curtis, neither lot strengthened by a statement as smart as we can without the aid of Mustard Seed—as spicy as 60 lbs. of Rutabaga seed offered by Mr. Joseph A. Metcalf, and another whole lot offered by Mr. John Kezer, not spiced by a statement, as stinging as seven young swarms of Bees, entered by the gallant Col. John Gilmore, who still survives and enables us to sweeten this our report, with 286 lbs. of good Honey, which he likewise entered in gallant style, and as fragrant as 9 tons 13 cwt. of hay presented by Mr Rufus Moody, raised upon 3 acres, & accompanied with a very fragrant statement, and 9 tons 12 cwt, presented by Mr. Oakes Howard raised upon 2 acres.

We award no premiums on articles not accompanied by statements—but we do award to Mr Joseph A. Metcalf, the premium of \$1 50 'for the best crop of Rutabaga seed—to Col. John Gilmore the premium of \$1 00 'for the greatest number of hives of Bees produced on one farm—to the same the premium of \$1 00 'for the greatest quantity of honey taken up on one farm—to Mr Oakes Howard the premium of \$4 00 'for the greatest quantity of English hay raised on 2 acres', and to Mr Rufus Moody the premium of \$3 'for the greatest quantity of English hay raised on one acre.

M. B. SEARS, Chairman.

STATEMENTS.

On Ruta Baga Seed.

To the Committee on Flax, Mustard Seed, Ruta Baga Seed, &c.

Gentlemen:—The Ruta Baga Seed which I have entered for a premium is a part of the produce of seven square rods of land. The soil is sandy and dry. No manure was put on it the present season, and but a light dressing the last. It was planted to beans last year and the year before. On these seven rods I set out fourteen bushels of roots about the middle of May. They were set two feet apart. The weeds were kept down by hoeing—Harvested the first of September. The seed was gathered at different times as it ripened. That presented is the first ripe, and of the best quality—the rest, which is at home, is fair seed.

Yours, &c.

J. A. METCALF.

Winthrop, Oct. 10, 1833.

N. B. The first quality of the above seed I have sold, weighing fifty and one-fourth lbs., and there is probably ten lbs. of an inferior quality.

Statement on Honey.

To the committee appointed by the Ken. Co. Ag. Society to award premiums on honey, &c.

This will certify that I have taken up on my own farm the present year, 286 lbs. of good honey in the comb, and that I have produced seven young swarms of Bees on my farm the present season.

JOHN GILMORE.

Leeds, Dec. 15, 1833.

This will certify that I have assisted Col. Gilmore in taking up and weighing his honey, and that he has taken up the quantity of honey and has the number of young swarms of Bees as above stated.

JOHN F. GILMORE.

Statement on Hay.

To the awarding committee of the Kennebec Co. Ag. Society, on English Hay.

Gentlemen:—The soil on which I raised my crop of hay, is a deep loam with a clay subsoil. In the spring of 1836, it was ploughed and about 4 cords of coarse manure from the barnyard per acre, and ploughed in, about the same quantity of compost manure taken from the yard the fall before, put in the rows and planted to corn and turnips. In the spring of 1837 it was ploughed and sowed with wheat, and at the time of sowing the wheat, I sowed 15 bushels of hay chaff thrashed from seed hay per acre, about one half of which was red clover the other half herds grass, red top and white clover. The 16th of July 1836, I commenced cutting the grass that grew upon two acres and six rods, and the third day after it was cut it was dry enough to haul to the barn, and on 2 acres and 6 rods, I had 241 cocks put up as near of an equal size as we could judge. I then weighed 4 of them and found the average weight of those which were gathered—making on the whole 2 acres and 6 rods, 9 t. 12 cwt. 80 lbs.

OAKES HOWARD.

Winthrop, Nov. 23th, 1833.

I hereby certify, that I assisted in cutting the above crop of hay, and in weighing the same and measuring the ground on which it grew, and this statement above is correct.

Albert B. Harvey.

Winthrop, Nov. 23th, 1833.

Statement on Hay.

The one acre from which I took a crop of hay this season is a clay loam, and was treated in the following manner. In the fall of 1835, it was ploughed after having been mowed, (how many years I do not know.) In the spring of 1836, I hauled on about six cords of green manure and litter made in the barn-yard in the winter, and harrowed it in; and planted it to corn with about three cords of old manure in the hill; crop small—only about 15 bushels of corn, fit to make bread of—about two cart loads of pumpkins and one and a half bushels of beans. In the spring of 1837, worked it with the cultivator and sowed it to wheat and seeded down with 16 lbs. of clover and one peck Heard-grass seed. Had on the acre about fifteen bushels of wheat. This year it produced 3 tons and 13 cwt. of hay mostly clover. After the hay was taken off of the ground a second or other crop grew up about equally mixed Heards grass and clover about 18 inches high, headed and blossomed, and looked like a field that had not been mowed for the season to a person a few rods distant. The weight of the hay was ascertained in the same manner as the two acre field. The one acre I also present for the society's premium.

My upland mowing this year was from 14 to 15 acres of ground (including about one acre of swale) on which I had 691 heaps of hay put up in large heaps calculating them to weigh one hundred a piece. I hauled 68 of them to Winthrop, and found them to hold out in weight more than a hundred each, after deducting for shrinkage what the weigher thought there ought to be to make it merchantable.

RUFUS MOODY.

P. S. There was about two bushels of Plaster used on the acre of corn.

REPORT ON STEERS.

The Committee appointed by the Ken. Co. Agricultural Society, to award premiums on Steers, have attended to that duty and offer the following Report.

There were entered for premium 5 pair of 3 year old Steers.

1 pair owned by Walter Haines, of Winthrop, we award the Society's first premium.

1 pair twins owned by Francis Wingate of Hallowell, we award the second premium.

1 pair owned by Joseph W. Haines, of Hallowell.

1 pair owned by Elijah Wood, of Winthrop.

Both show that they are Raisers of good stock.

1 pair owned by Solomon Lombard of Readfield, which are well worth the notice of butchers. We consider those steers very fat, & show that the owner considers good keeping profitable. He does not pretend that they fattened on straw.

There was but one pair two year old Steers offered, they were owned by Asa Hutchinson, of Fayette, well worthy the Society's premium.

1 pair year old Steers, by John Haines, of Readfield, entitled to Society's premium.

Respectfully Submitted,

JAMES PAGE,
SIMEON CHASE.

REPORT ON PLOUGHING MATCH.

It appears that there were eleven entries for premiums,—seven only appeared to test their skill and strength in this useful department of husbandry, owing probably to the unpleasantness of the morning. A short time previous to the appointed hour, the rain abated and a more pleasing sight you would not wish to see, than was there exhibited: a large concourse of people assembled with cheerful countenances, anxious to witness the teams start, while the teams sleek and smooth appeared not less anxious to gratify their curiosity.

The amount allotted to each was one eighth of an acre previously marked out and numbered each casting lots for choice.

Your committee were of the opinion that it was not best to give any directions as to time or depth of ploughing, but let each one take his own course. At a signal given by the marshal the teams started and proceeded until finished with the exception of one Mr Pettengall whose plough proving bad proceeded but a few feet. The competitors names and number of lots with the time they were ploughing are as follows,

	Min.	Sec.
No. 1, John G. Stanley	24,,	45
Do 2, James Page,	42,,	00
Do 3, John B. Swanton,	29,,	45
Do 4, Isaac Bowles.	25,,	38
Do 5, Isaac Bowles, Horses.	21,,	45
Do 6, Somers Pettingell, stopt		
Do 7, John Haines,	34,,	00

Your committee very readily agreed on the two first, some difference of opinion existed on the third, but finally agreed.

We award to Capt. John Haines of Readfield the Societies first premium who ploughed about seven inches deep, and did it in a workmanlike manner.

The 2d to Mr John B. Swanton of Readfield who ploughed about six inches deep, which was likewise done in good style.

The 3d to Mr James Page of Augusta who ploughed but about four inches deep which was far from being satisfactory to your committee but from the superiority of

his plough we finally came to this conclusion but think he aimed too much at display.

One other, your committee think deserves much credit, that was Mr Isaac Bowles whose team performed admirably.

The teams were composed of one pair of oxen each, with the exception of one, which was two horses

All of which is respectfully submitted

B. H. CUSHMAN Per Order.

NOTE.—As the excellence of the work depends much on the construction and form of the Plough, we are requested to mention that the Plough used by Mr Haines, who received the first premium, was made by Prouty & Mears, Boston. We would also observe, that the one used by Mr Swanton, who took the second premium, was made by Messrs. Fairbanks & Co., Waterville in this County. And that used by Mr Page, who received the third premium, was from the Manufactory of Rugles, Nourse & Mason, Worcester, Massachusetts.

S.

WASHINGTON CORRESPONDENCE.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 14, 1839.

FRIEND SEAVEY: I visited the State Department the other day for the purpose of viewing the many things of interest to be seen there. The original of the Declaration of Independence was, of course, what I most desired to see; and that desire was gratified. The Declaration is written on a very large sheet of parchment, and the names of the signers subscribed very much in the order that they are represented on the copies of the same, which everybody has seen. The sheet has the appearance of having been much handled, that part bearing the signature being so much soiled as to make it difficult to decipher some of them. It has, however, been placed under glass in a frame, and will not be likely to receive further injury. The ink, with which the names were subscribed is much faded.

Near the Declaration is to be seen the original Commission of Washington, constituting him commander in chief of the American forces, which is also regarded with much interest.

The treaties of the different nations with our own to be seen at the same place, are instruments, likewise possessing considerable interest, as the solemn acts of great independent powers, and as furnishing the signatures of Bonaparte and others, who have made much noise in the world. One treaty particularly, is a great curiosity, being in the Arabic language. It is written in a large, bold hand, upon a sheet of enormous size. I did not stop to read it.

In the same room are to be seen various presents, such as swords, rifles, &c. from foreign powers. Of the two rifles, I noticed one was expensively mounted with silver and the other with gold. The swords were quite numerous, and many of them very curious.

At the Patent Office here, I have observed a model of a mowing machine, (invented by one of the clerks in the office) which, it is believed, will prove very valuable. It was tried the past season, and found to answer an excellent purpose. It requires one person and a horse to work it—the horse moving in the swath previously cut. The cutter is constructed by first taking a narrow piece of board, four feet in length, and making teeth upon one edge of it, pointed in such a manner as that it will move upon, without piercing, the ground—the teeth entering the grass. A steel plate, with teeth in the same manner, is then riveted to the same, upon which another plate, also pointed with coarse teeth is made to move back and forth with great swiftness, as the machine moves forward; thus working somewhat upon the principle of shears. The part composed of wood, moving upon the ground, the cutter, of course, is in no danger of coming in contact with stones; and can be guided at the will of the man "at the helm," even over the most uneven ground. It leaves the grass well spread. Cutting a swath four feet in, width from twelve to fifteen acres a day, it is believed, may be moved with one machine. The cost of a single machine is about \$150.

In the rotunda at the Capitol, the past week,

there has been exhibited a model of "Bolton's Premium Press-moulding Brick machine," which I should judge to be also an excellent invention. I will not attempt to describe it. It is said to produce brick vastly superior in quality to those moulded in any other way; and to mould at the rate of 20,000 per day.

The Senate has been occupied, throughout the past week, in debating the bill to reduce and graduate the prices of the public lands. Several amendments have been proposed and rejected, and some adopted. Finally, on Friday, Mr Rives moved that the bill be indefinitely postponed; but before the question was taken, the Senate adjourned till to-day, (Monday.) Mr Clay, and the anti-administration members, generally, are opposed to any action on the subject the present session.

During the morning hour, in the Senate, on Wednesday, a short discussion arose on the question of printing some resolutions from the Legislature of Vermont, instructing the Senators from that State to oppose the annexation of Texas—procure the abolition of Slavery and Slave trade between the several States and Territories; and protesting against the resolutions of the House in reference to abolition petitions, and against the passage of the same, or any similar proposition, by the Senate. The motion to print was laid (with the resolutions) upon the table, by a vote of 29 to 8.

In the House, the past week, a long and animated debate occurred in reference to the Swartwout defalcation—resolutions being before the House to raise a select committee to investigate the affair—and that said committee be raised by ballot, instead of being appointed, in the usual way, by the Chair. The subject is not yet disposed of. A long discussion has also taken place, on a bill for extending and improving the Navy Yard at Brooklyn, (N. Y.) and for constructing a dry dock at the same; in the course of which, amendments were introduced, intended to obtain appropriations for dry docks at Philadelphia and Pensacola. Mr Evans, among others, made a speech in favor of the original bill. Both amendments were finally rejected, and the bill has been laid aside. The considerations of a proposition to print 20,000 extra copies of certain documents, relating to public defaulters, has likewise occupied considerable time in the House. The proposition has been carried. The printing of the documents called for, it is estimated, will cost the country 15000 dollars.

Among the almost innumerable petitions, which have been presented by Mr Adams the present session, is one, from certain citizens of Boston and vicinity, for the removal of the seat of Government "to some place north of its present location, where the principles of the Constitution may be safely carried out." It was put to sleep upon the table by a large majority.

There is a bill before Congress, to extend the provisions of the pension law to Western Indian fighters.

The Supreme Court of the U. S. commences its annual session in his city to-day.

Three Independent Militia Companies paraded this street, here on the 8th—being the anniversary of the Battle of New Orleans—and were said to have made a fine appearance. Being absent, on a visit to the Congressional Burying Ground, I had not the pleasure of seeing them. The Burying Ground is between one and two miles east of the Capitol near the eastern branch of the Potomac. There is nothing particularly remarkable about it. No monuments have yet been erected to the memory of the lamented Cilley or Carter.

The Mammoth Cheese, weighing 700 pounds, which was presented by Col. Meachen of N. Y. to the President two years ago—having in the spirit of benevolence and charity, been given by the latter to the "Female Benevolent Society" of this city—is now exposed for sale "in quantities to suit purchasers;"—the proceeds to be applied for the benefit of the Poor.

The weather, for more than a week past, has been as pleasant and warm as April. Indeed, Friday and Saturday were like fine days in June. The little snow had, all took its leave of us, of course several days since. But in place of snow, there is plenty of mud, not a little of which finds its way upon the side walks where it is suffered to remain. I will not, however, complain of the walks, if the good people of this city will shut up their swine, so that we may not encounter them at every step. I understand there is an ordinance of the city a-

gainst hogs running at large here; but their swinish majesties seem to pay no regard to it. I would respectfully recommend to the worthy Mayor (if acquainted with *hog latin*.) the propriety of reading is to them, and enforcing its provisions.

Yours, truly, K.

Washington, Jan. 19, 1839.

FRIEND SEAVEY:—Messrs Webster and Cuthbert appeared and took their seats in the Senate, for the first time the present session, on Monday last.

The same day, in the Senate, Mr Brown of N. Carolina, presented certain resolutions, which had been adopted by the Legislature of that State, in reference to various subjects of a political character. The sentiments of the resolutions, for the most part, were aversive to those entertained by either of the N. Carolina Senators; but as they were not couched in mandatory language, both declined to regard them as instructions—declaring, at the same time, that, if the resolutions had come in the proper form of instructions, they would have either obeyed them or resigned. After they had given their reasons why they would not regard the resolutions in the light of instructions. Mr Clay of Kentucky took the floor, and contended that the resolutions (which he approved) were plainly intended as instructions—indulging in a course of remarks, which called forth very warm replies from the former gentlemen. The resolutions were finally laid on the table and ordered to be printed. The land bill next came up; and, after some remarks by Mr Webster, the question was taken on its indefinite postponement, and decided in the negative—yeas 23 nays 27. On Tuesday, Mr Morris of Ohio moved a substitute, to the effect that, whenever the public lands shall fall within two millions of acres in any State, they shall be ceded to the States where-in they lie. Upon this amendment the question, being taken, was decided in the negative—yeas 14, nays 34. On Wednesday, the discussion of the bill was continued for several hours, when the question on its engrossment was taken, and carried by a vote of 27 to 22. On Thursday, it was read a third time, and, after being debated through the day, was finally passed by a vote of 27 to 22. On Friday, after being engaged through the day on a bill in reference to the Cumberland Road, the Senate adjourned till Monday.

Monday being the day set apart in the House for the presentation of petitions and resolutions, the debate on the question of raising a committee to investigate the Swartwout defalcation, was not continued on Monday last. An unusual number of resolutions, mostly of a local character, were introduced. Mr McRay offered a resolution, instructing the committee on the Post office and Post Roads to enquire into the expediency of permitting agricultural publications, in magazine, pamphlet or other form, to be transmitted by mail free of postage, or chargeable with newspaper postage only. Mr Taliaferro submitted a joint resolution (which was ordered to be committed to the committee of the whole) proposing various amendments to the Constitution: 1. That the Senators of the U. S. shall be elected for four years, instead of six,—one half to be chosen every two years; 2. That the term of service of the President and Vice President of the U. States shall be four years, and that the same individual shall not be elected to those offices respectively two terms in succession; 3. That the assent of the President to bills passed by Congress be dispensed with; 4. That all appointments to office, except such as may be otherwise directed by law, shall be made by the Senate *viva voce*, on nomination by a member of that body; and 5. That Congress shall be required to provide for, and to regulate by law, all that concerns the removal from office, or the filling of vacancies in office which may happen during the recess of the Senate. Such, at least, is the substance of the amendments proposed. Mr Loomis introduced a resolution, requiring the P. M. General to report to the House at the commencement of the first session of the next Congress, a modification of the present rates of postage. On motion of Mr Adams, it was Resolved, that the powers of Congress, being conferred by the Constitution of the United States, no resolution can add to or deduct from them. Mr Adams also presented a petition of Anne Royall, praying for a pension. Mrs R. is the widow of William Royall, deceased, who was an officer in the Revolution. She is noted, also, as

the editor of a small sheet in this city, entitled the "Huntress," in which she discourses wisely upon national politics, and "matters and things in general." No doubt, she is deserving of a pension for her editorial labors, if for nothing else?

The House, since Monday, have been occupied almost exclusively upon the subject of raising the investigation committee—the question, in fact, being whether said committee should be chosen by ballot, or appointed by the chair. The debate has taken a wide range, amounting to nothing more nor less than a discussion upon the merits and demerits of the General Administration. On Thursday, the House, remaining in session till midnight finally succeeded in electing the committee, by ballot, consisting of nine members, as follows, viz.—Wise, Harlan, Curtis, Dawson, Smith (of Maine) Hopkins, Cushman, Elmore and Hubley. On Friday (yesterday) the three latter gentlemen, on application to the House, and after considerable sparring between certain members, were excused from serving. I am unable to inform you who will take their places.

The Supreme Court is now in session, in this city. Present, the Hon. Roger B. Taney, Chief Justice; Joseph Story, Smith Thompson, John McLean, Henry Baldwin, James M. Wayne, Philip P. Barbour, John Catron, Associate Justices. The other Associate Justices, the Hon. M. McKinley, is confined by sickness, at Louisville. The Court is held in the Court Room, in the eastern wing of the Capitol, another splendid apartment of that noble edifice.

Yours, truly, K.

Summary.

Our subscribers in Penobscot County are informed that Messrs. J. & J. TRUE, of Bangor, are our Agents, with whom any kind of produce or lumber may be left in payment for the paper, and receipts received for the same; and with whom any other business may be transacted relative to this paper.

HAY PRESS.

A few days since we examined the model of the hay press of Dr. Chamberlain the advertisement of which, will be found on another page of our paper. We have never seen a machine for screwing hay which appears to promise superior advantages to this. The hay is pressed closely in small and convenient bundles, from 4 to 500 lbs. according to its quality. The work of packing it into the press is far less disagreeable than it is in the screws in common use. The facilities with which the work can be performed with this press ought to recommend it to the favorable notice of farmers.

Our readers are referred to the last page for an excellent article on Common Schools. The writer fully understands the subject, and his remarks should be read attentively by every teacher, School Committee man and parent in the State.

The report which has been so extensively circulated that Her Majesty's Government had offered to make the St. John's river the N. E. Boundary of our State is contradicted. It is said however, that they are willing to divide the disputed Territory and give us half of it.

We have received a communication relating to the efforts that are making in our village to produce a reform, but as it appears to reflect in some degree upon those who take an active part in this matter, we must decline publishing it. We are satisfied that those persons have taken that course which they thought would be most effectual in producing the desired result; and if there is any other or any further measures which ought to be taken, they are ready to adopt them. If it is thought advisable to have a meeting on a week day evening, let the suggestion be made to those persons, and it will be done.

We are unwilling that a discussion should be commenced in our columns, upon the utility of measures of a local nature, and more particularly confined to our town, and concerning which there is contrariety of opinion. It would not be doing justice to our readers at a distance, who know nothing of the matter.

It should have been stated in our remarks on "Improvement in Fence," on our first page, that Mr Dudley did not put the top board into its place until after he

had secured the cleat to the post, and then he nails it to the cleat.

It is stated in a Massachusetts paper, that M: S. Bogue, of Ashfield, Mass., made 40 pounds of maple sugar from one tree last year.

A fatal accident occurred on the 28th of Dec. in the county of York. Two young men, brothers, started from their father's house in Limington, to go to Parsonsfield. On passing a piece of woodland in which men were engaged in falling trees, a large tree fell across the road, the limbs of which struck both the young men, and fractured the skull of the elder in such a manner as to occasion his death in about 15 hours. The younger brother escaped without much injury. The name of the deceased was Isaac M. Lord.—Argus.

Of 140 prisoners held at Kingston, U. C. ten only have yet been executed.

NOMINATIONS MADE BY THE GOVERNOR ON FRIDAY, JAN. 18.—Rufus McIntire, Land Agent. Stephen Emery of Paris Attorney General. Thos. Sawyer, Jr. of Brooks Surveyor General. Joshua Patten of Warren, George A. Starr, Jno. Morrill, Thomaston Inspectors of State Prison. Nath. Clark of Danville, Inspector General of Beef and Pork. Parker Greenough of Portland Inspector of Pot and Pearl Ashes.

Cumberland. Jno. C. Humphreys of Brunswick, Sheriff. Stephen Webb, Jr. of Windham, John Andrews of Scarborough, and Dominicus Jordan, Co. Commissioners.

Waldo. Wm. H. Burrill of Belfast, Clerk of Courts. Jas. Blanchard Jr. of Prospect, Jos. Miller of Lincolnville, Wm. Russ of Belmont, County Commissioners.

Kennebec. Eben. F. Bacon, Waterville, Sheriff. Benj. Wales, Hallowell, Joseph Steward, China County Commissioners.

Oxford. Philo. Clark, Turner, Sheriff. Wm. Frye, Bethel, Co. Attorney. Samuel Gibson, Denmark, Moses Hammond, Paris, Curtis P. How, Mexico, County Commissioners.

Piscataquis. Joseph Chase, Sebect, Sheriff. Abraham L. Patten, Dover, Clerk of Courts. Ulmer Hinds, Dover, Register of Probate. James Bell, Monroe, County Attorney. Alex. M. Robinson, Sebect, Ch. Co. Commissioners.

Franklin. Francis G. Butler, Farmington, Clerk of Courts. William Dickey, Strong, Register of Probate.

William D. Williamson, Bangor, Charles Jarvis, Ellsworth, Bank Commissioners.

Texas and Mexico. The New-Orleans Bulletin states, on the authority of papers from Texas, that a union between the adjoining Mexican States of Coahuila and Tamaulipas, and Texas, may be no impossible result of their juxta-position. Such an array of power as the union proposes, will set at defiance any attempt of Mexico to resume her position in that quarter. It is rumored that Filisola has determined to quit the Mexican service and country, retiring disgusted with the Government.

On the 18th, a joint resolution was presented in the Senate, authorizing the President to re-organize the Army and Navy. Complete tranquility has been restored to the Northeastern frontiers of Texas, the late theatre of Indian depredations, and the families have returned to their homes. A small body of Shawanese Indians, with a number of Cherokees, Delawares and Kickapoos, have joined in sufficient numbers to augment the force of friendly Indians to 200, and Gen. Douglass entertains no apprehensions of their fidelity to the service. It is in agitation to remove the seat of Government from Houston.

EARLY RISING.—"My morning haunts," writes the divine Milton, "are where they should be, at home; not sleeping or connocting the surfeits of of an irregular feasts; but up, and stirring: in winter, when ere the sound of any bell awaken men to labor or to devotion; in summer, as oft as the bird that first rises, or not much tardier, to read good authors, or cause them to be read, till the attention grow weary, or the memory have its full freight; then with useful and generous labors preserving the body's health and hardiness, to render lightsome, clear, and not lumpish obedience to the mind, to the cause of religion, and our country's liberty; and when it shall require, our firm hearts, in sound bodies, to stand and cover their stations."

Mrs. Ann Highman, of Nottingham, England died recently, from mortification of the tongue occasioned by the prick of a needle which she had in her mouth.

NORTH DIXMONT ROAD.

This road lessens the distance between Bangor and Unity about four miles, avoids about two-thirds of the hills on the old route, is an excellent winter road, and saves about one hour in the travel. We recently passed over it, and would advise the travelling public to take this route in preference to the other, unless they like to climb Dixmont hills. Both routes have been measured, but as there is rivalry between the inhabitants living on each, both routes are reported to be the nearest. We have no doubt upon the subject; the north is the nearest as may easily be seen by its course, and is undoubtedly the easiest winter road. We advise travellers to satisfy themselves by personal trial.

Mechanic and Farmer.

The Mormons in Missouri. On the 20th ult. the Missouri House of Representatives, by a large majority, passed a resolution for the appointment of a committee to investigate the history and causes of the Mormon war, and to report to the Governor, who is requested thereupon to convene the Legislature in special session to consider it. In the course of the debate many members expressed themselves strongly against the measure which had been pursued against the Mormons. Much disapprobation was expressed in regard to the Governor's order directing the Mormons to be driven from the State. It was declared by several members to be not only cruel, but unconstitutional. The same remarks were applied to the Treaty which the Mormons were compelled to sign at the time of their surrender, by which they stipulated to leave the State within a definite period, and pledged their property to defray the expenses of the "war." The flagrant wrongs to which the Mormons have been subjected will probably be redressed, and the most unscrupulous of their persecutors, punished.

Boston Courier.

Receipts for the Farmer, since our last.

In full for Vol. VI.

Geo. Hopkins, New Sharon; M. H. Metcalf, I. Bowles, Winthrop; S. Grey, Bowdoinham; J. Stevens, Fayette; P. Thurston, Union; J. Goulder, Lewiston; A. C. Sawtelle, Sidney; J. E. Roll, Rumford; L. Johnson, Vienna; H. Craig, Augusta; L. Norcross, Dixfield; C. Robbins, Greene; J. P. Robbins, Union; J. Robbins, Jr., do; V. Ware, do; H. Towle, Avon; C. Chick, N. Dix't.

In Advance for Vol. VII.

P. Morrill, Brownville; W. Carlton, Camden; I. Bowles, Winthrop; C. Kelley, Sidney; E. Hayes, Exeter; D. Rice, Guilford; C. Haines, East Livermore; H. Craig, Augusta; V. Ware, Union; S. Kyes; B. Southworth, Wint'p; A. Archer, Fairfield.

In part for Vol. VII.

H. H. Hamlin, North Livermore, to No. 26.

MARRIED,

In this town, by Rev. A. P. Hillman, Mr. E. G. Currier to Miss Mary Morrill, of Augusta.

In Fayette, Mr. Bartlett Burgess of Wayne, to Miss Rebekah Ham of F.; Mr. Ebenezer Farrington, jr. to Miss Mary M. Scofield, both of Livermore.

In Eden, Mr. Ambrose Higgins to Miss Phebe Remick.

In Ellsworth, Mr. Clark Stanley of Waterville to Miss Mary T. Warren of E.

DIED,

In Andover, Mrs. Elizabeth, wife of Mr. Joshua Moody, aged 62.

In Barcelona, Nov. 12, Geo. G. Barrell, Esq., consul of the United States for the port of Malaga; a native of Maine.

At Cape Coast Castle, Africa, Mrs. Leatim E. M'Lean, (formerly Miss L. E. Landon,) the accomplished and beautiful writer and poetess.

In Georgetown, Wm. Stevens, 38.

In Vienna, Ebenezer Griffin, 68.

NOTICE. The members of the Temple Lodge are requested to meet at Mason's Hall in Winthrop on Tuesday the 5th day of February next, at 6 o'clock in the evening, to transact business of importance.

Oren Shaw, Seth May, Pliny Harris, Sam. Wood, Jr., Samuel Webb, Sam'l. Chandler, Cyrus Bishop, A. M. Shaw, Daniel Carr.

January 24, 1839.

BRIGHTON MARKET.

Monday, Jan. 14.

At Market 241 Beef Cattle, 75 Stores, and 600 Sheep.

PRICES—Beef Cattle—We quote to correspond with last week, viz: first quality, \$7.45 a 7.50—Second quality, 6.50 a 7.00. Third quality \$5.25 a \$6.50.

Swine—None at market, and not in demand.

Sheriff Sale.

KENNEBEC ss. Taken on Execution and will be sold at public Vendue at the Store of George Smith of Wayne on Monday the twenty fifth day of February next at three o'clock P. M. all right, title and interest, that John Lane has to redeem the mortgaged Real Estate said Lane has in Wayne, it being the farm said Lane now lives upon. A more particular description given of the premises at the time and day of sale.

LEVITT LOTHROP, Deputy Sheriff.

Wayne, January 19th, 1839.

3w *

KEN. AG. SOCIETY.

The Annual meeting of the Kennebec County Agricultural Society, will be holden at Masonic Hall in Winthrop Village, on Wednesday the 13th day of February, at ten o'clock A. M.

As the officers for the ensuing year are to be elected, and other important business transacted, a punctual attendance is requested.

SAMUEL WEBB, Rec. Secy.

Winthrop, Jan. 29, 1839.

A. B. & P. Morton,

HAVE on hand and for sale, thirty-five chests and boxes of Old and Young Hyson Pecco and Sou-chong Teas; one hundred and seventy-five Hhds. of St. Ubes and Liverpool Salt; seventy bags of Fine salt; eight boxes Brown Sugar; eighteen Hhds. Molasses; fifteen bags Coffee; seven bales Sheetings; twenty casks Powder, &c. &c.

Hallowell, Nov. 17th, 1838.

Roots, Barks, Herbs, &c.

JUST received from the Botanic Medicine Store, Boston, a supply of such Roots, Barks, Herbs, &c. as are in general use. (Most of which are pulverized,) viz:

Poplar Bark, Ground and Pulverized.

Slippery Elm " " "

Bayberry " " "

Golden Seal.

Superior Cayenne.

Pure Ground Ginger.

Tooth-ache Bark.

Unicorn Root &c. &c.

together with a general assortment of Drugs and Medicines, constantly on hand and for sale, wholesale and retail by

SAMUEL ADAMS,

Druggist and Apothecary.

No. 14, Merchants Row Hallowell

Shingle Mills.

THE subscriber offers to the public, Shingle Machines, patented by Mr. CARY of Brookfield, Mass., which he can safely say, are superior to any other ers built in the New-England States; and will furnish them at short notice, jointing wheels and saws with them. All such as wish to purchase will do well to call and examine.

CHARLES HALE.

Gardiner, Me. Dec. 1, 1838.

42tf

PLASTER PARIS.

The subscriber has received his stock of Ground Plaster, which will be sold by the ton or bushel. Also, Calcined Plaster for sale. Country produce taken in exchange.

Wanted, 100 tons of English Hay.

A. H. HOWARD.

Hallowell, October 15, 1838.

Imported BULBOUS ROOTS.

The following Bulbous Roots just received from Holland are offered for sale at R. G. Lincoln's Agricultural Seed Store, Hallowell.

Tulips of different colors,

Hyacinths (Mixed.)

Polpanthos Narcissus,

Crocus,

White Lillies,

Crown Imperials,

Daffodils.

Nov. 6, 1838.

PROSPECTUS

OF THE
Seventh Volume
OF THE

MAINE FARMER,

AND

Journal of the Useful Arts.

EZEKIEL HOLMES & MARCIAN SEAVEY, Editors.

In presenting this prospectus to the Farmers and Mechanics of Maine, we should be ungrateful not to bestow our thanks to those true friends and patrons who have hitherto given the support that has kept the Farmer in operation and enabled it to arrive at its present stage of existence.

We trust, that the MAINE FARMER has now been sufficiently long before the public to establish a character for itself, and to become identified as an humble but sincere advocate for these great and permanent interests of the State, the encouragement and fostering of which can alone render her rich, prosperous and happy.

We intend to make the Seventh Volume more fully what its title appears to indicate, scrupulously protecting its columns against all sectarianism, either in politics or religion. Its first and greatest object is to guard the interests of farmers, and point out to them the most efficient mode of performing their operations,—to direct mechanics to the most important improvements and discoveries in their professions;—and in addition to this, the Legal Department will be continued; short sketches of History, Biography, and such Reading Matter as is calculated to improve the mind, with a Summary of Foreign and Domestic News, proceedings of the Legislature, &c. will also be given.

A person will be employed who will give his constant attendance at the next session of the Legislature, and prepare an impartial and condensed report of the proceedings particularly for this paper.

The paper will be enlarged,—a portion of the type will be new,—and in addition to all these improvements, the price will be reduced to those who pay in ADVANCE.

TERMS.—The FARMER will be printed weekly, at Winthrop, in quarto form, making an annual volume of OVER 400 PAGES, to which will be given a Title Page and Index.—Price \$2.00, per annum, if paid within the year—2.50 will be charged, if payment be delayed beyond the year.

In any town where we have not less than six subscribers, we will appoint an Agent who will receive the pay for a year's subscription in grain or any kind of produce that is not liable to be injured by frost, at such price as it may be worth in said town.

Postmasters and others who will obtain SIX responsible subscribers, and act as Agents, shall receive a copy for their services, so long as they continue their subscription.

One dollar and Seventy-five cents, cash, in ADVANCE, paid to us free of charge, will be received for a year's subscription. Sixteen dollars, in Advance for TEN COPIES. And for Twenty dollars in Advance, we will forward TEN COPIES to any Post Office FREE OF POSTAGE.

Letters and Communications to receive attention must be directed to the Publishers, Free of Postage.

SEAVEY & ROBBINS.

Winthrop, Dec. 1, 1838.

Temperance

FRANKLIN HOUSE.

By JOHN LADD.

THE Subscriber having purchased the estate formerly the residence of Dr. I. Snell, about a quarter of a mile east of Winthrop Village, has been induced to open the large and commodious mansion for the accommodation of the travelling public. No pains will be spared to render the stay of those who may call at this house agreeable and pleasant, and the most prompt and faithful attention will be given in the stable.

As the farm yields a large surplus of produce which the proprietor wishes to dispose of in this way, his prices will be reduced from those usually charged by others.

JOHN LADD.

Winthrop, Dec. 12, 1838.

A Regular Assortment of PAINTS, DYESTUFFS, & GROCERIES, Constantly on hand and for sale by

SAMUEL ADAMS.

Hallowell, Me.

WANTED

By the above a few hundred RED FOX SKINS. For which cash, & a fair price will be paid.

POETRY.

For the Maine Farmer.

THE TYRANT FASHION.

Here in this free and happy land,
Of liberty and law,
A tyrant, with oppressive hand,
Keeps many slaves in awe.

The lovely youth, and blooming fair,
In wretched bands are found,
They scarce inhale the vital air,
In cruel corsets bound.

And when allowed to walk the street,
Or on a neighbor call,
Are fore'd to go with crippled feet,
Their shoes are made so small.

When winter's chilling blasts oppress,
And bind the earth in chains,
They go in light and airy dress,
Whether it snows or rains.

When summer's sun, with scorching heat,
Intensely pours his rays,
Then snugly clad from head to feet,
Their blood 's all in a blaze.

Does this great tyrant but enslave
The youthful and the fair?
No,—'mong the old, the learned, the brave,
His many minions are.

E'en at the church, where people throng,
And christians meet and pray;
Here they are led direct along,
As fashion points the way. PHILOMEL.

Winthrop.

MISCELLANEOUS.

For the Maine Farmer.

COMMON SCHOOLS.

MR. EDITOR: In addition to previous remarks of mine on the subject of Common Schools, to which you have already given place in your columns, I now submit a few observations on

The qualification of Teachers.

1st. *Literary acquirements.* These must not be of a superficial character. A teacher ought to understand thoroughly the subjects on which he communicates instruction; he should not only know that a thing is as it is, but *why* it is so, and *why* it should be so. There are some teachers who obtain their education in the same way that some persons learn to sing, parrot-like, *by rote*; open a music book and ask them to sing a tune by notes, or in other words, to *read* the tune, and they are nonplused immediately. It is so with some school teachers; they will, *ex. gr.*, very knowingly repeat the rule for extracting the Square or Cube Root but ask them *why* the process is conducted as it is,—*why* the different steps are taken in such order, and they know nothing about it. This is but one example in point, but I would apply the *principle* to every subject that comes under the cognisance of a teacher in school. I would have a teacher, while giving instruction on any subject, explain and illustrate to the utmost extent to which the subject is capable; but in order to do this, he must fully understand it himself. He ought to be as familiar with every thing he teaches as he is with his own name. There are some teachers to whom this description will apply; but I fear there are more to whom it will not, and to whom an application for the *rationale* of many subjects connected with their occupation would be nearly if not quite as hopeless as the prospect of quenching thirst by broaching an empty cask.

2d. *Faculty for communicating instruction.* This is a most desirable qualification. A man will be an unprofitable instructor, however much he may know, and however well

qualified he may be in other respects, if he have not a faculty, or capacity, or *tact*, for communicating to others the knowledge which he possesses. The faculty of which I am now speaking consists of several others.

1. A command of language sufficient to enable the teacher to express his ideas in a manner so clear & precise, and yet so familiar, that the scholar cannot help understanding him. 2. A tact for illustrating his subjects by comparing them with others that are more simple, and at the same time, so similar that they will convey clearly the ideas which he wishes to communicate. 3. A habit of adapting the instruction to the intellectual capacity of the pupil. This last qualification is extremely important—With a proficient in Mathematics, we may speak of chords, cosines, and tangents, as of old acquaintances; but with the tyro, we must use no terms which he does not fully understand unless accompanied by a full, clear, and familiar explanation. To the beginner in Grammar, the teacher should not say that such a word is "*understood*" without telling him what is meant by it. In regard to this particular word, "*understood*," the reminiscences of my eleventh year are, to my mind, convincing proof of the necessity of adapting instruction to the capacity of the pupil. What Phrenologists call "*the organ of Comparison*" is an excellent implement in the hands of a judicious teacher. By comparing what is (to the pupil) unknown with that which is well known and well understood, the teacher can communicate ideas which he could not possibly convey by any other means.

I have further remarks in connexion with this subject which I will reserve for a subsequent paper.

Jan. 1839.

L. P. P.

CABBAGE MOLASSES.—A writer in the Genessee Farmer says—"This fall we succeeded in an experiment of obtaining molasses from the stumps and hearts of cabbage, in the manner following: Chopped the cabbage fine, and then boiled it soft; then strained it and boiled the juice nearly a whole day, and obtained good thick molasses, with the exception that it had a little flavor of the cabbage."

The *exception*, we are inclined to think, is rather fatal to very extensive repetition of this experiment. Not that we have any aversion to the flavor of a good cabbage; but we should much prefer molasses without that flavor. Everything in its place. Cabbage with ham and corned beef, and molasses with hasty-puddings, are excellent.

Feathers.

I have a large stock of the finest Geese and Russian Feathers in the United States, which I will sell by wholesale or retail, as cheap as the same quality *not purified*, can be purchased in this State. These Feathers are cleansed by steam, in a new machine recently invented by myself, for which I have obtained Letters Patent—they are offered to purchasers with confidence that they will suit them, being free from dust and offensive smell—they are put up in Bags, from 5 to 30 lbs., or purchasers may have their Beds filled with any quantity desired by applying at my store, No. 9 Kennebec Row.

S. G. LADD.

Hallowell, Oct. 1838, 3 m.

FOR SALE

The following breeds of Bucks.

1 Full blood South Down.

2 half blood S. Down and half blood Dishley.

1 half or 4-8 South Down and 3-8 Dishley 1-8 Merino.

1 7-8 Dishley and 1-8 Merino.

In the two latter there is not the least appearance of the Merino breed of Sheep—either in shape or wool.

The subscriber will receive at his farm twenty Ewes to be put to a South Down Buck. The price for each Ewe two dollars.

CHS. VAUGHAN.

Hallowell, October 16, 1838.

State of Maine.

KENNEBEC, SS.—To the several Sheriffs of our Counties of Kennebec, York Cumberland, Lincoln, Oxford, Somerset, Hancock, Penobscot, Washington, and Waldo, or either of their Deputies.

GREETING.

[L. S.] We command you to attach the Goods or Estate of James Atkins Charles L. Thomas and Hushai Thomas of Quincy in the County of Adams and State of Illinois, Merchants and Copartners doing business under the name firm & style of Atkins, Thomas and Co. to the value of eighteen hundred dollars; and summon the said Atkins, Thomas and Co. (if he may be found in your precinct,) to appear before our Justices of our Court of Common Pleas, next to be holden at Augusta, within and for our said County of Kennebec, on the first Tuesday of August next; then and there in our said Court to answer unto Oren Shaw Esq. of Winthrop, in a plea of the case for that the said Defendants at Boston to wit at said Augusta on the sixth day of March in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty six by their note of that date by them signed for value received promised one Earl Shaw and Sylvanus Thomas under the name and firm of Earl Shaw and Company to pay them or their order sixteen hundred and forty-five dollars and sixty nine cents in twelve months from that date with interest after six months and the said Earl Shaw and Sylvanus Thomas under the name and style of their Copartnership aforesaid indorsed and delivered the same note to the Plaintiff of all which the said defendants had notice and by reason and in consideration thereof then and there promised the Plaintiff to pay him the contents of the same note according to the tenor thereof and the Plf. avers that the time of payment aforesaid has long since elapsed—Yet the said defendants though often requested have not paid said note but wholly neglect and refuse so to do To the damage of the said Oren Shaw (as he says) the sum of eighteen hundred dollars, which shall then and there be made to appear, with other due damages. And have you there this Writ, with your doings therein.

Witness, EZEKIEL WHITMAN, Esq. at Augusta, this twenty first day of July in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirty eight.

THO. SWAN, Clerk.

KENNEBEC, SS., Court of Common Pleas, December Term 1838.

It is ordered by the Court, that notice be given of the pendency of this suit, by serving Loyd Thomas of Winthrop with an attested copy of the Plaintiff's writ and of this order of Court thereon, and also by publishing the same three weeks successively in the Maine Farmer, a newspaper printed in the County of Kennebec, said service and the last publications thereof to be not less than thirty days before the next term of this Court to be holden at Augusta within and for the County of Kennebec on the first Tuesday of April next, that said Defendants may then and there appear to answer to said suit if they shall see cause.

Attest THO. SWAN, Clerk.

A true copy of Writ and order of court

Attest THO. SWAN, clerk.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscriber has been duly appointed Administrator of all and singular the goods and Estate which were of Francis J. Bowles late of Wayne in the county of Kennebec deceased intestate and has undertaken that trust by giving bond as the law directs:—All persons therefore, having demands against the Estate of said deceased are desired to exhibit the same for settlement; and all indebted to said Estate are requested to make immediate payment to ISAAC BOWLES, Admr.

Wayne Jan. 9, 1839.

NOTICE.

A NEW PRESS has been invented by the Subscriber for the purpose of Pressing Hay, which has been in successful operation for the last three years—The operation of which can be seen at the Barn of John White, jr. of Bowdoinham, County of Lincoln.

The Press is horizontal or perpendicular according as it is double or single.

It will press from six to twelve tons in one day, as will appear from the following certificate.

Richmond, Maine, June 17, 1838.

This is to certify that we the undersigned have used the Hay Press of Messrs Chamberlain & Clestin, and can press two tons a day per man with ease. Two men have pressed twenty eight bundles and trimmed their withes, in a day.

It presses the hay well and with despatch that cannot be equalled by any other Press hitherto constructed.

JOHN WHITE, Jr.

ELBRIDGE HATCH,

JESSE SMALL.

Any one wishing to purchase, please call on the subscriber at Richmond.

A. R. CHAMBERLAIN.